A LETTER FROM MR. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Northern papers bring us an Address from Mr VALLANDIGHAM to the People of Obio, in which he accepts the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State, defines his present political position, and briefly states his impressions of what he saw and heard during his travels through the Confederate States. In placing this document before our readers as a part of the history of the times, it is proper to say, perhaps, that whilst we adhere to the opinions we have hitherto expressed in reference to the illegality of the exile of Mr. Vallandigham we have to renew the expression of our regret that or this, as on former occasions, he should hold, in regard to his grievances, a violence of language which adds nothing to its force. We do not believe that the legitimate ends of public discussion, in a case like this, call for more than a calm statement of the facts and principles involved.

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA WEST,

July 15th, 1863.

Arrested and confined for three weeks in the United States, a prisoner of State; banished to the Confederate States, and there held as an alien enemy and prisoner of war, though on parole, fairly and honorably dealt with and given leave to depart, an act possible only by running the blockade at the hazard of being fired upon by ships flying the flag of my own country, I found myself first a freeman when on British soil. And to-day, under protection of the British flag, I am here to enjoy and in part to exercise the privileges and rights which usurpers insolently deny

me at home.

The shallow contrivance of the weak despots at Washington and their advisers has been defeated. Nay, it has been turned against them; and I, who for two years was maligned as in secret league with the Confederates, having refused when in their midst, under circumstances the ost favorable, either to identify myself with their cause, or even so much as to remain, preferring rather exile in a foreign land, return now with allegiance to my own State and Government unbroken in word, thought, or deed, and with every declaration and pledge to you while at home, and before I was stolen away, made good in spirit and to

Six weeks ago, when just going into banishment because an audacious but most cowardly despotism caused it, I ad-dressed you as a fellow-citizen. To-day, and from the very place then selected by me, but after wearisome and t perilous journeyings for more than four thousand miles by land and upon the sea, still in exile though almost in eight of my native State, I greet you as your representa tive Grateful certainly I am, for the confidence in my integrity and patriotism, implied by the unanimous nomination as candidate for Governor of Ohio, which you gave me while I was yet in the Confederate States. It was not misplaced; it shall never be abused. But this is the last of all considerations in times like these. I ask no personal sympathy for the personal wrong. No: it is the cause of constitutional liberty and private right cruelly outraged beyond example in a free country, by the President and his servants, which gives public significancy to the action of your convention. Yours was, indeed, an act of justice to a citizen who for his devotion to the rights of the States and the liberties of the people, had been marked for de-struction by the hand of arbitrary power. But it was much more. It was an example of courage worthy of the heroic ages of the world; and it was a spectacle and a rebuke to the usurping tyrants who, having broken up the Union, would now strike down the Constitution, subvert your present Government, and establish a formal and proclaimed despotism in its stead You are the RESTORERS AND DE-FENDERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, and by that

proud title history will salute you.

I congratulate you upon your nominations. They whom you have placed upon the ticket with me are gentlemen of character, ability, integrity, and tried fidelity to the Constitution, the Union, and to Liberty Their moral and political courage—a quality always rare, and now the most variable of public virtues—is havend question. From valuable of public virtues—is beyond question. Every way, all these were nominations fit to be made. And ever jealousy, I am sure, will now be hushed, if I especially re joice with you in the nomination of Mr Pugh as your candidate for Lieutenaat Governor and President of the Sen-ate. A scholar and a gentleman, a solder in a foreign war, and always a patriot; eminent as a lawyer, and distinguished as an orator and a state-men, I hall his acc-ptance as an omen of the return of the better and more virtuous

days of the Republic.

I endorse your noble platform—elegant in style, admira ble in sentiment. You present the true issue, and commit yourself to the great mission just now of the Democratic party—to restore and make sure first the rights and liberthe party, the ministry, the men who for the time conduct the Government—to demand of their public servants a reckoning of their stewardship, and to place other men and another party in power at their supreme will and plea-sure? Shall Order Thirty-eight or the Constitution be the supreme law of the land? And shall the citizen any more be arrested by an armed soldier at midnight, dragged from his wife and chi d and home to a military prison, from his wife and child and home to a minus, property of the note is appended, then banished as a felon for the exercise of his rights?

This was done. A copy of the note is appended, miral. This was done. very question of free, popular government itself. It is the whole question—upon one side liberty, on the other despotism. The President, as the recognised head of his party, accepts the issue. Whatever he wills, that is law. Constitutions, State and Federal, are nothing; notes of legislation nothing; the judiciary less than nothing. In time of war there is but one will supreme, his will; but one law, military necessity, and he the sole judge. Military orders supersede the Constitution, and military commissions usurp the place of the ordinary courts of justice in the boat that brought his answer to me, and conferred with Col. Ould, on board the Torpedo, upon some matters he desired to see him about in connection with the exthe land. Nor are these mere idle claims. For two years and more by arms they have been enforced. It was the mission of the weak but presumptuous Burnside—a name infamous forever in the ears of all lovers of constitutional dence referred to, it will be seen that the mission failed liber y-to try the experiment in Ohio, sided by a Judge name not, because he has brought foul dishonor upon the Judiciary of my country.

In your hands now, men of Ohio, is the final issue of the

experiment The party of the Administration have accepted it. By pledging support to the President, they have justified his ourrages upon liberty and the Constitu-tion; and whoever gives his vote to the candidates of that party, commits himself to every act of violence and wrong on he part of the Administration which he upholds; and thus, by the law of retaination which is the law of might, would

them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the judgment of the people we will ab de.

And now, finally, let me ask, what is the pretext for all the monstrous acts and claims of arbitrary power which you have so nobly denounced? "Military necessity."

But if, indeed, all these be demanded by military necessity. Then, believe me, your liberties are gone and transported. The effort, therefore, for the very many and cogent respective, then, believe me, your liberties are gone and transported. sity, then, believe me, your liberties are gone, and tyranny is perpetual. For it this civil war is to terminate only by these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer the subjugation or submission of the South to force and arms, the infant of to-day will not live to see the end of it No, in another way only can it be brought to a close.

Travelling a thousand miles and more, through nearly onehalf of the Confederate States, and a journing for a time in at widely different points, I met not one man, woman, or child, who was not resolved to perish rather than yield to

Deeply impressed as I was with these views and feelthe pressure of arms even in the most desperate extremity.

And whatever may and must be the varying fortimes of the war, in all which I recognise the hand of Providence pointing visibly to the ultimate issue of this great trial of the States and recognize the states and recognized that if he conference sought had been granted mutual good the States and people of America, they are better pre-could have been effected by it, and if this war, so unnatu-pared now every way to make good their inexerable pur-ral, so unjust, so unchristian, and so inconsistent with every pose than at any period since the beginning of the strug-

offirmed and strong hened. And may the God of Heaver and Earth so rule the hearts and minds of Americans every where, that with a Constitution maintained a Union restored, and Liberty henceforth made secure, a grander and nobier destiny shall yet be ours than that even which blessed our fathers in the first two ages of the republic.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

CONNECTICUT.

ollowing proclamation, which is signed by him as "commander-in-chief:"

"For the purpose of aiding civil officers in the execu-tion of the laws of this State and of the United States, hereby invite the services of patriotic citizens, in number sufficient to organize two or more battations of infantry, which will be organized, armed, and equipped for three months' State service, unless sooner discharged, in accord-

auce with orders which will be immediately issued." In compliance with this order, citizens are already en rolling for service.

THE LATE CONFEDERATE MISSION

Richmond papers of the 9th, 10th, and 11th instants have been received. Among the most interesting matfor contained in them is the following correspondence, explaining the objects of the mission to Washington which was lately undertaken by the Hon. ALEXANDER H. STE-PHENS. It is copied from the Dispatch :

Instructions to Mr. Stephens.

RICHMOND, JULY 2, 1863. Hon. A. H. Stephens, Richmond, Va. SIR: Having accepted your patriotic offer to proceed as a Military Commissioner, under flag of truce, to Washington, you will receive berewith your letter of authority to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. This letter is signed by me as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate land and naval forces. You will perceive from the terms of the letter that it is so worded as to avoid any political difficulties in its reception. Intended exclusively as one of those communications between belligerents which public law recognises as necessarily sary and proper between hostile forces, care has been taken to give no pretext for relasing to receive it on the ground that it would involve a tacit recognition of the inependence of the Confederacy. Your mission is simply one of humanity, and has no po

litical aspect. If objection is made to receiving your lettlet, on the ground that it is not addressed to Abraham Lincoln, as President, instead of Commander in-Chief, &c., then you will present the duplicate letter, which is addressed to him as President, and signed by me as President. dent. To this latter objection may be made on the ground that I am not recognised to be President of the Confederacy. In this event, you will decline any further attempt to confer on the subject of your mission, as such conference is admissible only on the footing of perfect equality.

My recent interviews with you have put you so fully in possession of my views that it is scarcely necessary to give you any detailed instructions, even were I, at this moment, well enough to attempt it. My whole purpose is, in one word, to place this war on the footing of such as are waged word, to place this war on the footing of such as are wage by civilized people in modern, times and to divest it of the savage character which has been impressed on it by our enemies, in spite of all our efforts and protests. is full enough of unavoidable horrors, under all its aspects to justify, and even to demand, of any Christian rulers who may be unhappily engaged in carrying it on, to seek to restrict its calamities and to divest it of all unnecessary severities. You will endeavor to establish the cartel for the exchange of prisoners on such a basis as to avoid the constant difficulties and complaints which arise, and to prevent, for the future, what we deem the unfair conduct of our enemies in evading the delivery of the prisoner who fall into their hands, in retarding it by sending them on circuitous routes, and by detaining them, sometime onths, in camps and in prisons, and in persisting in tak

ng captive non-combatants
Your attention is also called to the unheard of conduct of the Federal officers in driving from their homes entire communities of women and children, as well as of men, whom they find in districts occupied by their troops, for no other reason than because the unfortunates are faithful to the allegiance due to their States and refuse to take an

oath of fidelity to their enemies.

The putting to death of unarmed prisoners has been a ground of just complaint in more than one instance, and the recent executions of officers of our army in Kentucky, for the sole cause that they were engaged in recruiting service in a State which is claimed as still one of the Uni ted States, but is also claimed by us as one of the Confederate States, must be repressed by retaliation if not unconditionally abandoned, because it would justify the like execution in every other State of the Confederacy and the practice is barbarous, uselessly cruel, and can only lead to the slaughter of prisoners on both sides—a result too horrible to contemplate without making every effort to avoid it.

On these and all kindred subjects you will consider you authority full and ample to make such arrangements as will temper the present cruel character of the contest, and full confidence is placed in your judgment, patriotism, and discretion, that, while carrying out the object of your mission, you will take care that the equal rights of the Confederacy be always preserved.

JEFFERSON DAVIS Very respectfully,

Mr. Stephens Report to Mr. Davis. RICHMOND, JULY 6, 1863. His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS.

SIR : Under the authority and instructions of your letter to me of the 2d instant I proceeded on the mission therein assigned without delay. The steamer Torpedo, commanded by Lieut Hunter Davidson, of the navy, was put in readiness as soon as possible, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and tendered for the service.

At noon on the 3d she started down James river, hoisting and barrings after these after a service City. Point

ing and bearing a flag of truce after passing City Point. The next day, (the 4th,) at about one o'clock P. M., when party—to restore and make sure first the rights and liberties declared yours by your constitutions. It is vain to invite the States and people of the South to return to a Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and polluted by respect to the property of the states are people of the south to return to a Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and polluted by respect to the states are properties. The which is the states of the enemy, carrying two guns, which also raised a white flag before approaching us. The officer in command informed Lieut. Davidson that he had orders Union without a Constitution, and dishonored and polluted by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannic from Admiral Lee, on board the United States flag ship Minnesota, lying below, and then in view, not to allow any by repeated and most aggravated exactions of tyrannic power. It is base in yourselves, and treasonable to your posterity, to surrender these liberties and rights to the creatures whom your own breath created and can destroy. Shall there be free speech, a free press, peaceable assemblages of the people, and a free ballot any longer in Ohio? Shall the people hereafter, as hitberto, have the critical structure of the people hereafter, as hitberto, have the critical structure. addressed to the officer in command of the United States forces at Fort Monroe. The gunboat proceeded immediately to the Minnesota with these despatches, while the Torpedo remained at anchor. Between three and four o'clock P. M. another boat came up to us, bearing the Ad-

miral's answer, which is hereunto annexed, marked B. We remained at or about this point in the river unti the 6th instant, when, having heard nothing further from the Admiral at 12 o'clock M. on that day, I directed Lieut. Davidson again to speak the gunbeat on guard, and

hange of prisoners.

From the papers appended, embracing the corresponence referred to, it will be seen that the mission faile

rom the refusal of the enemy to receive or entertain it. holding the proposition for such a conference "inadmis sible." The influences and views that led to this determination, after so long a consideration of the subject, must be left to conjecture. The reason assigned for the refusal of the United States Secretary of War, to wit, that "the customary agents and channels" are considered adequate for all needful military "communications and conferences," to one acquainted with the facts, seems not only unsatis factory, but very singular and unaccountable; for it is certainly known to him that these very agents, to whom furfeit his own right to liberty, personal and political, when ever other men and another party shall hold the power. Much more do the candidates themselves. Suffer he evidently alludes, heretofore agreed upon in a former conference in reference to the exchange of prisoners, (one them not, I entreat you, to evade the issue; and by the and have been for some time, distinctly at issue on several

> sons set forth in your letter of instructions to me, to see if these differences could not be removed, and if a clearer treme measure should be resorted to by either party, was no less in accordance with the dictates of humanity than in strict conformity with the usages of belligerents in

reason why permission was refused, the points of which have already been published.

DESTRUCTION OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER. The British blockade running steamer Kate was run ashore and destroyed at Wilmington (N. C.) a few days ago by the gunboats Iroquois and State of Georgia. After she was driven ashore the rebels brought down a battery and were playing away at our men who were sent to de-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, has issued the stroy the Kate when the gunboat Victoria appeared, silenced the battery, and completed the destruction of the

COURT MARTIAL.

A court-martial, to be composed of Major Gen. E. H. Hitchcock, President; Brig. Gens. G. W. Morell, J. J. Abercrombie, J. P. Hatch, and S. A. Meredith, and Major T. Gaines, Judge Advocate, has been constituted by the War Department for the trial of several military and civil offenders of more or less importance. It will commence its sittings forthwith. THE GREAT RIOT IN NEW YORK.

TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY. COMPILED FROM NEW YORK PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY.

The rain which had dispersed the mob on the night o Monday ceased at an early hour on Tuesday, and the riot ers returned to their work. Sufficient measures had not been taken by the city authorities to prevent a new outbresk. The mob continued the work of destruction through the day, backed by a general corps of thieves who attended them to ransack the houses which should be attacked. But the day was marked with less rapine and destruction than that which preceded it. The presence of a larger military and police force undoubtedly had an excellent effect in some parts of the city, though in others it produced none. They rushed rapidly from one scene of destruction to another. Their numbers were immensely large. It is impossible to estimate them accurately, since they were almost ubiquitous in the upper part of the city. Many thousands acted together, and many thousands more gave countenance to the acts by silent presence. The subjoined extracts record only a part of their outrages. The military and police have been still further reinforced, and the more vigorous measures adopted against the rioters

diers from Governor's Island, under command of Captain Wilkins. This detachment numbered eighty-four men and four sergeants, who held the place without opposition. A CONFLICT WITH REGULAR TROOPS.

About ten o'clock in the morning a large body of men, who had gathered at different points in the 7th and 13th wards, marched down Pitt street for the purpose of visiting the ship-yards and compelling the workmen to join them. Word had been received at the central police office of this movement, and a detachment of one hundred and fifty Regulars, under command of Lieut. Wood. marched to the scene of action. As they passed along Pitt street they encountered the mob two thousand strong, who were yelling like demons. Lieut. Wood drew his men into line. One of the ringleaders approached Lieut. Wood and desired to speak with him. The officer told him to stand aside, when a volley of stones was hurled at the troops. They when a volley of stones was hurled at the troops. They stood their ground, and then the lieutenant directed his discharged pistols at the soldiers, when the lieutenant gave the word to fire point blank, and a volley was fired, killthe word to fire point blank, and a volley was fired, killing twelve men and two children, and wounding seventeen men. The soldiers then losded for another volley, but the mob did not wait for it. The first fire scattered them like sheep. They ran frightened at the top of their speed into the side streets, the soldiers pursuing them, but without further firing. No soldier was injured. Lieut. Wood slipped accidentally and sprained his ankle severely. In less than five minutes after the firing there was not a citizen to be seen for a space of several blocks around the

slipped accidentally and sprained his ankle severely. In less than five minutes after the firing there was not a citizant to be seen for a space of several blocks around the scene of slaughter.

ANOTHER MOB DISPERSED.

About 10 o'clock a formidable riot broke out in Second firing buildings and assailing persons in the streets. The house occupied by Col. O'Brien (who had volunteered his services to assist in suppressing the mob) was among those assailed by the mob, most of its furniture destroyed, and a large number of valuable articles stolen. The house was owned have been burnt down, but the fact became known that it was owned by another person, and it was therefore spared. Information of the outbreak being sent to the central office, a powerful force of policemen and a detachment of artillery were ordered to the spot. The rioters were found to be five thousand strong. The policemen attacked them at once with clubs, and used their pistols where it was necessary. The crowd broke befare their determined onslaught, but rallied again. The battery of two six-pounders under command of Col. O'Brien then opened on the rioters with blank cartridges, and at the first discharge the crowd were dispersed. A large number of the rioters were wounded, and several are believed to have been killed.

BURNING OF POSTMASTER WAKEMAN'S RESIDENCE.

At about seven o'clock a large crowd assembled on Fourth and Eighty-sixth street and marched down four the residence of Postmaster Wakeman, on Eighty-sixth street and marched down to the residence of Postmaster Wakeman, on Eighty-sixth street and marched down fourth and Fifth avenues. The rioters were preceded by about fifty boys, who clambered over tweet, per preceded by about fifty boys, who clambered over the fence, got inside, and proceeded very deliberately to light a fire on one of the parlor floors. The inhabitants had previously left. As soon as the fire was started the same previously left. As soon as the fire was attrect, between Postmaster were, part and way was treet, between t

About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Capt. Wilson, of the Thirty-second precinct, received information that a serious disturbance, combined with extensive demolition of property, was going on in Second avenue, corner of Twenty second street, and lost no time in hastening to the place. He took with him upwards of two hundred men, who, in a short time, cleared the whole locality of all the mob. The work of demonition committed during the morning was of a very destructive character, and the neighborhood presented a fearful spectacle.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR. About 124 o'clock Governor SEYMOUR proceeded in a

acarriage to the City Hall, for the purpose of consulting with the city authorities and taking measures to restore peace. As soon as the Governor's presence at the City Hall was known a large crowd of people assembled in front of the Hall and called for the Governor. He responded to their request and made his appearance on the front steps. He was loudly cheered. After order had been restored, the Governor said, in substance, that he had been called here by existing trouble, and begged the people to understand that in destroying life and property they only injured themselves. He was their friend. They they only injured themselves. He was their friend. They had the power to maintain order. It was their interest to do it, and it was also their daty. It was not a question of conscription. The conscription was not in progress. He had sent Adjutant General Sprague to Washington to ask that the draft might be stopped until the courts could decide upon its legality. To the decision of the courts they owed obedience and respect. If the courts decided the law legal, he would use every exertion to see that there should be no inequality in the matter of exemption between rich and poor. If they would leave the matter in his hands, all would be well. The Governor closed by appealing for good order, and then withdrew, amid loud cheering.

The crowd at the City Hall was orderly, and appeared to comprise few rioters. FIGHT IN SECOND AVENUE.

At two o'clock P. M. a force of three hundred police returned again to the Second avenue, and found some people round the steam works and at the corners of the different streets. Some of them were inside the works and endeavored to evade the police, but they were too late, the police having surrounded the works. In a short time four of them lay covered with blood. Subsequently the mob, augmented to great numbers, reassembled around the building, and finally stormed the place and took full posession, and with arms in their hands defied any force to dislodge them. A large force of police, under Captain Helme, accompanied by a detachment of regulars under Capt. Franklin, was immediately dispatched, with orders to take the factory by storm. When this force arrived, and the police had scattered the surrounding crowds, the regulars bringing up the rear, the people followed, hooting and jeering, and finally commenced stoning the military. Capt. Franklin gave the order "about face," and as soon as the soldiers and the crowd came face to face the military fired a volley into them, killing and wounding fifteen of them. A number of others fell to the pavement. The streets were then immediately cleared, and the force returned with about two hundred more carbines, which they had captured from the mob.

SOME OF THE BURNINGS.

pared now every way to make good their inexorable purpose than at any period since the beginning of the struggie. These may todeed be unwelcome truchs; but they are addressed only to candid and honest men. Neither, however, let me add, did I meet any man, whatever his opinious or his station, political or private, who did not invading armies here withdrawn, to consider and discuss the question of reunion. And who shall doubt the issue of the argument?

The letters appended, marked A, B, C, D, and E, are brief communications between Admiral Lee, Col. Ludlow, and Mr. Stephens, and contain merely the request of the policy and wise states manship, not only unchanged, but the latter to be allowed to proceed to Washington, and the reason why permission was refused, the points of which

BURNING OF ALLERTON'S HOTEL.

Shortly after three o'clock P. M. a mob, numbering some eight hundred, marched up Forty-fourth street, and, perceiving an unlucky policeman standing in Allerton's Hotel washroom, rushed in, and, after ransacking the bar and pillaging the rooms, set fire under the stairs, and in a few minutes the building was blazing on all four corners. Messrs. Allerton's & Co. and their clerks had barely time to escape with their lives. Most of their books and papers were destroyed, as were also the wearing apparel and papers of many drovers who were stepping there. The hotel was built of brown stone up to the first story, and was very handsomely fitted up and furnished. The crowd, after robbing the building of every thing they could carry away, set it on fire. The loss is supposed to be about \$30,000. The fire was prevented from extending further.

FIENDISH MURDER OF COL. O'BRIEN. At about five o'clock P. M. Col. H. F. O'Brien, 11th regiment New York Volunteers, was attacked and most brutally beaten near his own residence. Col. O'Brien's regiment had been engaged all day in endeavoring to subdue the tumult. At about five o'cleck the regiment was

dismissed, and Col. O'Brien retired to his house in Second avenue, near Thirty-fourth street. Just as he was entering his door he was surrounded by a crowd of persons, who used threatening language. The Colonel drew his revolver, and for a time this kept them back. But the mob made a rush at him, and in an instant he was knocked down and trampled under foot. His revolver was taken from him; his sword was broken into fragments, and every fist that could get within reach; every club that could be brought to bear; every brick or stone that could be thrown with true aim; every heel that could hit the head of the unfortunate man, was put into requisition. In a moment he was beaten insensible, which fact is the only consolation left to his friends, for the cruelties and indignities offered afterwards to his body, had they been entertained by a being capable of feeling, would have been too horrible for belief. Having been struck to the earth, he was seized by a hundred hands and dragged into an alleyway, out of the sight of his wife and children, and also almost within sight of his troops, who, of course, had no idea of the atrocities being perpetrated on their commander, and there he was beaten and kicked for hours. He did not die till 8 P. M. All the intervening time he was surrounded by the crowd, who refused to permit any one to render him any assistance, and when a humane druggist went to him and gave him a drink of water the mobentered his store and sacked it from end to end. While entered his store and sacked it from end to end. While this man lay there, he was watched over by some of the mob, and whenever a groan or a sigh would give token of life, there was always a ready foot to kick his bleeding head, or a ready hand to dash his head sgainst the paving stones. And this where his wife and children could almost the more vigorous measures adopted against the rioters have greatly reduced their numbers. The mob was subdued on Thursday night, and order is now restored.

ATTACK ON THE MAYOR'S RESIDENCE.

Early in the morning some of the rioters assembled on Fifth avenue, in front of the residence of Mayor Opdyke, and commenced a violent assault upon his house and succeeded in forcing the front door, and in breaking the costly plate glass in the second and third story windows. The riot here was mainly conducted by boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty years. Col. B. F. Manierre, seeing that things were likely to take a serious shape, organized a few friends into a platoon, and with clubs and revolvers succeeded for a time in holding the rioters in check They were finally relieved by a strong detachment of police, who held the position unmolested until they in turn were relieved by a detachment of United States soldiers from Governor's Island, under command of Captain

About six o clock in the afternoon a mob visited the residence of a gentleman in Twenty-ninth street. A few stragglers appeared on the scene, consisting mainly of women and children. Two or three men then demanded and gained admittance, while their number was largely increased on the outside. One elderly gentleman was found in the house who had liberty to leave. Then commenced indiscriminate plueder. This was carried on mostly by oll men, women, and children, while the men of "muscle" stood guard. Every article was appropriated, the carriers often bending under their burdens, Women and children, hatless and shoeless, marched off having in their possession the most costly of fabrics, some of them broken and unfit for use. To this wanton destruction of private property the neighbors and the many visiters drawn to the spot were silent spectators. A word of remonstrance cost a life. After the pillage had progressed for an hour a number of soldiers and policemen arrived and passed through the street; but no sooner had they gone beyond the house than the work recommenced with increased energy. Hearing of this, the armed force again passed that way, and a number of shots were fired and several wounded on both sides. An hour later the crowd engaged in breaking the sashes and carrying off the fragments of wood work. Thus, in two hours' time, this family were "moved" at the good pleasure of the mob and a fine residence destroyed, in broad daylight, in a populous part of the city. populous part of the city.

BURNING OF POSTMASTER WAKEMAN'S RESIDENCE

At ten o'clock at night, after the mob had commi At ten o clock at night, after the mob had committed numerous outrages on different buildings where negroes were engaged in business, they proceeded down Catherine street to the clothing store of the Brooks Brothers, situ-ated at the foot of that street, and battered down the doors and windows, and carried off nearly all the cloth and reedy made goods in the establishment. The work of demoli-tion was carried out so suddenly that before the military could reach the scene of destruction the most receded in could reach the scene of destruction the mob succeeded in carrying off every thing of value in the building. The store presents a desolate appearance; all the glass cases, counters, mirrors, and in fact every thing, with the exception of some light goods, which they did not consider worth removing, was either wantonly destroyed or carried away. The military and a strong force of policemen finally reached the place, and after a desperate struggle, in which one of the rioters was killed and a large number wounded, succeeded in driving off the mob. Simultaneously with these proceedings another gang were engaged in sacking the negro residences on Roosevelt and Batavia streets, which they did in a most thorough manner. They then proceeded to the corner of William and Pearl streets and broke open the lager beer saloon there located, and after helping themselves to all they could drink, smashed every thing they could and then left. As the night advanced they divided themselves into small parties and proceeded in different directions.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN-ELEVATORS IN BROOKLYN.

Two of the immense grain-elevators in Atlantic Dock Basin were destroyed by fire at night, involving great loss of property. They were set on fire by a mob, consisting of about two hundred men, who made their appearance shortly after 11 o'clock. A barrel of pitch was placed on the elevator and ignited. The flames apread rapidly, and it was soon enveloped. The mob then set fire to the floating elevator owned by Mr. W. B. Barker. That also was soon in flames, and then they turned their attention to a mud-scow belonging to the Atlantic Dock Company, which shared the same fate. The incendiaries then left and were seen no more in that neighborhood. The firemen were promptly on hand, but were unable to do more than to protect the neighboring vessels, all of which were hauled to a safe distance as fast as practicable. The elevators and scow were burned to the water's edge. The Centre Pier Elevator was owned by Smith, Fancher & Co, and was constructed at a cost of \$80,000. The Floating Elevator was the property of W. B. Barker and worth \$25,000. The scow is valued at \$5,000. Every thing was destroyed. DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN-ELEVATORS IN BROOKLYN.

SCENES AT RIGHT.

When the evening closed the excitement increased. The armed crowds which had marked the day with fire and slaughter were still on the alert to exhibit their strength and overawe the authorities. Fire bells, sending out peals of alarm, were constantly heard, and every seene of flames brought a vast throng who seemed to revel in the awful destruction of the hour. Up to and past midnight there were large groups of men and women on the street corners of the up-town wards who conversed freely on the draft, denouncing it and promising vengeance to all who should be connected with its enforcement. The women were particularly bitter against the conscription.

Before ten o'clock the civic force, with a number of soldiers, who were armed, left the Division Armory, and marched through Broome street and up Broadway to the State Arsenal, on Thirty-fifth street. In the centre of this force, occupying a hollow-square, were two carts laden with muskets, which were followed with four six-pounders. At the Prescott House they halted and fixed bayonets, then continued their march. No band or drum corps accompanied them. They were under the command of Col. Winslow, and numbered over six hundred men. The police and the military were marching through the city at one o'clock the next morning.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

PROCLAMATION PROM GOV. SEYMOUR.

Whereas it is manifest that combinations for forcible resistance to the laws of the State of New York and the execution of civil and oriminal process exist in the city and county of New York, whereby the peace and safety of the city and the lives and property of its inhabitants are endangered; and whereas the power of the said city and county has been exerted, and is not sufficient to enable the officers of the said city and county to maintain the laws of the State and execute the legal process of its officers; and whereas application has been made to me by the Sheriff of the city and county to New York to declare the said city and county to be in a state of insurrection:

Now, therefore I, HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of the State of New York, and commander-in-chief of the forces of the same, do in its name, and by its authority, issue this proclamation, in accordance with the statute in such cases made and provided, and do hereby declare the city and county of New York to be in a state of insurrection, and give notice to all persons that the means provided by the laws of this State for the maintenance of law and order will be employed to whatever degree may be necessary and that all persons who shall, after the publication of the proclamation, resist, or sid or assist in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress sub insurrections, will reader themselves liable to the persition proclamation, resist, or sid or assist in resisting, any force ordered out by the Governor to quell or suppress sub insurrections, will reader themselves liable to the persition.

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRD DAY.

Notwithstanding an assuring proclamation of Mayor Opdyke that the riot had been in a good measure subjected to the control of the public authorities, the outrages of the mob continued unabated throughout Wednesday and the greater part of that night; at a late hour of which its energies seemed to slacken somewhat from its own exhaustion and in consequence of the comprehensive measures of the authorities. Seemingly acting upon some system the rioters refrained from gathering in one body, but, dispersing themselves in bodies varying in number from five or six hundred to several thousand, made their attacks at widely distant and unlooked for points, and by this means divided up the forces of the authorities and kept them constantly and exhaustingly employed. We have room only for the following extracts, which record but a few of the shocking occurrences of the day

CHARACTER OF THE MOB. Wednesday was a repetition of Tuesday, only that the violence of the mob had unfortunately increased instead of being abated. The city was in a state of utter anarchy. Indiscriminate riot, pillage, and murder reigned every where, but more especially in the upper part of the town. Citizens were robbed, chased, beaten, and sometimes murdered by the mob. No man was safe who had an appearance of wealth or easy circumstances. The result of the shooting of rioters by the military has been to divide the mob into small squads, who perambulate the streets in ance of wealth of easy circumstances. The result of the shooting of rioters by the military has been to divide the mob into small squads, who perambulate the streets in every direction and are met every where. Some of the mob have been armed, and fire indiscriminately up and down the streets, and sometimes at men and even women and children in the windows. No negro is safe any where. Negro houses every where are sacked, straggling colored men murdered, and in one or two cases they have been chased off the docks. Fires were occurring throughout the city all day and night. The military marched hither and thither, shooting into the rioters wherever they found them. Soldiers and policemen were in many cases injured, and in some cases killed. During the evening the mob increased in violence, and there was no safety any where. The mob seemed composed mainly of the vagabonds of the town—pickpockets, thieves, and the multitude of "prowlers about the streets." Many of the workingmen and firemen who had strenuously opposed the enforcement of the draft, as soon as its suspension was announced, joined the ward organizations for the protection of unoffending persons and property.

IN THIRTY-SECOND STREET

Quite early in the morning the rioters killed a negro in Sixth avenue, near Thirty-second street, and almost immediately after set fire to some of the surrounding buildings. No. 94 was completely sacked, and then burned. A woman came out of a house near by and told the crowd that there was a row of negro tenements in the rear. Part of the mob immediately rushed in, but, if any negroes lived there, they had disappeared. One of the rioters carried a coil of rope to hang the negroes whom they expected to find. The torch was applied, and in a few minutes the houses were on fire. In Tenth avenue two pieces of artillery were brought up by a detachment of soldiers and fired once or twice upon the mob. A number were killed and many others wounded. Twenty-two is the number stated to have been killed. All around in this vicinity the mob was raging nearly all the day, now in one vicinity the mob was raging nearly all the day, now in one street and then in another. It is impossible to ascertain the number of killed and wounded. Among them are said to be some persons, and even women, who were in the viinity of the crowd as spectators.

FURTHER PERSECUTIONS OF THE NEGROES.

The spirit of vengeance against the negroes was kept alive during the day by gangs of desperadoes who roamed the streets, committing all manner of outrages. Two houses in Twenty-seventh street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, occupied by several negro families, were attacked in the early part of the day, and the furniture and personal effects of the inmates destroyed.

Between two and three o'clock a mob of men and boys entered the alley at the rear of 147 East Twenty-eighth street, in which some twenty negro families resided. The doors were immediately burst open, the colored inmates fleeing in terror and attempting to hide from the infuriated rioters. Each of the unfortunates as they were found were roughly set upon and mercilessly beaten with the cudgels and pieces of iron with which their assailants were armed. Many blacks in Broadway alley, running from Twenty-seventh street, were also ferociously beaten, and some of them killed. The furniture of the houses was carried into the streets and destroyed, and then the buildings were set on fire and burned.

An awful scene occurred in Seventh avenue, near

buildings were set on fire and burned.

An awful scene occurred in Seventh avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, where five negroes were hunted down by the mob, who became so terribly enraged at them that they beat four of them to death. The fifth man was reserved for the more fearful vengeance of the excited crowd. He was first beaten severely and then suspended from a lamp-post until death ensued. The body was then out down and thrown into the middle of the street, where it lay upon its back, a fearful monument of mob law. The crowd then gave three loud cheers.

ATTACK ON THE GAS WORKS. Early in the morning the mob had announced that at seven o'clock in the evening they should attack the gasworks foot of Fourteenth street and East river. They were more than punctual, and though they knew the military were firmly posted they marched directly up to them. The result was a volley from the revolvers of the mob, which was returned with compound interest by the military, when the crowd dispersed, promising to return at a later hour. Several of the rioters were killed and some seriously wounded. The time of the second attack was not specified.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING IN FIRST AVENUE.

Between five and seven o'clock in the evening a company of military, assisted by the police, paraded 2d and 3d avenues, in the vicinity of 19th and 20th streets. They at tracted attention and caused considerable excitement. By seven o'clock an immense crowd had collected on 1st avenue. In the mean time military reinforcements had been sent for, and Col. Winslow, with two companies of Zouaves and two howitzers, made his appearance. When on 1st avenue, corner of 19th street, bricks and stones were hurled at them from the tops of houses. The soldiers fired at the assailants, and they returned the fire from revolvers and muskets. The soldiers now commenced fighting in earnest. They fired into the crowd and discharged their howitzers into the houses and up the street and avenue. Quite a number were killed and wounded—of the military about twenty—of the citizens twelve, among them two women. After fighting for upwards of half an hour the military retreated to 3d avenue, firing an occasional shot.

shot.

Shortly after the military had retreated, the rioters assembled on 1st avenue, at the corner of 19th street, in stronger force than ever. It was now 8 o'clock. They yelled and swore vengeance against two of their murderers, as they called two soldiers who had been wounded and taken into some house on the block. About sixty men, armed with muskets, sprang from the crowd, and lined each side of the street. About twenty surrounded No. 202 and demanded the soldier whom they said they saw enter there. They searched the house. "He is on the roof" rang from the street. In three or four minutes the roofs of the whole block were swarming with dark outlines of men and muskets. But the soldier was non est. A carriage drove up to the top end of the block, stopped a moment, and then drove off. "He's in the carriage" was shouted from both street and roof. The roof was cleared in a twinkling, and those in the street ran towards 2d avenue to stop the carriage. The effort was futile. Several shots were fired after it, but probably none took effect.

The baffled rioters then assembled in the middle of the street. One of them cried out that there was blood on the stoop of No. —, and that one of the wounded was taken in there. "He was the colonel and gave the order to fire; we'll hang him." The door was fastened, but it was lorced open and the mea burst in. They were baffled again, in spite of the close search to which every part of the interior and exterior of the house was subjected. The rioters dispersed soon afterward.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock a strong military force, under command of Capt. Putnam and Capt. Shelby, U. S. Army, came on the ground. They were assaulted with stones and brickbats from the tops of houses and from windows. They fired upon the mob and cleared the streets. The brickbats came so thick from the house that it became necessary to give the order to turn the fire on the buildings. Five rounds of grapeshot were fired, with destructive effect. The troops remained on the ground until 124 o'clock, at wh Shortly after the military had retreated, the rioters as

The fight was the most desperate that has taken place since the commencement of the riot. During the engagement Capt. Ukell and Lieut. Brown and fitteen privates were killed, and Col. Jardine and Lieut. Upton wounded. Col. Jardine's situation is very critical.

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR, he following despatch from the Secretary of War was lished by Mayor Opdyke on Wednesday: WASHINGTON, JULY 14, 1863.

WASHINGTON, JULY 14, 1863.

To Hen. George Opdyke, Mayer:
Five regiments are under orders to return to New York.
The retrest of Lee now becomes a rout, with his army broken and much heavier loss of killed and wounded than was supposed, and will relieve a large force for the restoration of order in New York.

Intelligence has just reached here of the auspicious commencement of Gen. Gilmore's operations against Charleston. All but one fort on Morris Island have been captured, and that will speedily be reduced, after which Sumter must follow.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY. On Thursday the city wore a more quiet and natural aspect than on any day since Sunday, and it was apparent that the reign of the mob was drawing to a close. The

return home of several regiments of the State militia, whose services were immediately tendered to the authorities, gladdened the hearts of the citizens, and struck terror to those of the mob. The rictous demonstrations were confined to a comparatively small neighborhood of tenement houses on the cast side of the town, and even in that locality they did not assume a formulable shape until late in the alternoon.

locality they did not assume a formidable shape until late in the afternoon.

The general appearance of the city was varily different from that of the previous days of the week. Stores which for forty-eight hours had been closed and barred displayed their rich and varied attractions of silks and saturs, jewels and worldly vanities; stages and cars resumed their regular trips, and travel on the up-town branches of the incoming railways was again constant and uninterrupted.

One of the reported ringleaders, a man named Andrews, was arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette. Many minor instigators were caught and locked up, where they will be unable to do further violence to their fellow-citizens; and the many groups of spectators who had followed quietly in the rear of the rioting mob were dispersed and induced by better counsels to resume work and attend to the higher interests of themselves and families.

Owing to the scarcity of laborers, work was not resumed to any considerable extent on the docks, at the warehouses, or in any of the longshore departments, and every thing and every body was as quiet as on a Sunday afternoon. The total absence of negroes from the work upon the docks was the most noticeable feature of this part of the city.

There were during the morning many threatening disturbances, attended with considerable excitement, and a continued persecution of the negroes; and in the afternoon there were still more violent demonstrations on the part of the rioters, but in every instance they were dispersed upon coming into conflict with the police and military forces. The most serious encounter reported is the following:

orces. The most serious encounter reported is the follower

owing:

Between six and eight o'clock at night a very serious riot occurred in 22d street, near 2d avenue, which resulted in the killing and wounding of about thirty of the rioters, and the capture of twenty-four prisoners. It appears that Col. Mots, with some dismounted cavalry, attempted to disperse a mob who had gathered in 21st street, near 2d disperse a mob who had gathered in 21st street, near 2d avenue. The mob fired on the military and they returned the fire. The affair began to grow serious, and Col. Mott was almost overwhelmed, when he came down to Gen. Brown and asked for reinforcements. Capt. Putman's company of regulars and Lieut. Ryer's Twentieth New York Battery were immediately dispatched to the scene of the riot. On arriving there the mob continued firing on the military from windows and roofs of the houses. Skirmishers were thrown out and a number of the rioters were shot at their posts and rolled off the roof to the side walk, where their bodies were left. In front of a house in 22d street the dead body of a sergeant of the Fourteenth cavalry was found where he had been shot. The soldiers had picked it up and were fired upon from the house. The soldiers made a charge and cleaned out every house in the block, and captured twenty prisoners, besides killing a number of the rioters. One of the soldiers only was wounded, and that but slightly. Cornelius Murphy, a special, was wounded in the leg while saving Capt. Putman from a shot. The military then marched through the whole district and cleared out the mob. The prisoners were brought to the Central Office and lecked up.

Early in the outbreak a punboat was anchored off the

Early in the outbreak a gunboat was anchored off the cot of Wall street, with her ports open and guns run out, n readiness to open fire at the shortest notice. Others went around the Battery, to positions in the North river. The steamer in the East river, near Wall street, had a clear range of Wall street to Trinity Church, evidently in anticipation of an effort to plunder the money vaults. Other precautions were taken for the protection of the public offices adequate to any emergency.

CHASE AND CAPTURE OF MORGAN'S BAND.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday. The celebrated freebooter Morgan and his five thousand ollowers were still north of the Ohio river up to two clock this morning, but their nearness to the stream which divides them from their much coveted country is such that the position of affairs is now very interesting.

When he left Piketon, which the citizens surrendered without the slightest resistance, he moved to Jackson, without the slightest resistance, he moved to Jackson, fourteen miles distant, throwing out his detachments on either side to guard against attack from the Federal forces, and to continue that system of horse stealing which has every where been a leading feature of his movement. One heavy detachment of his column, led by the redoubtable Morgan in person, penetrated the State as far south as Oak Hill, where they encountered a considerable body of militia, and were forced to retire back to Jackson. Another detachment had a skirmish between Hamden and other detachment had a skirmish between Hamden and Jackson, and were also forced to retire back to Jackson.

The entire column then moved to Berlin, eight miles east, where they learned for the first time that the militia of Eastern Ohio had intercepted their progress, and were felling trees and obstructing their route by every possible means. The route to Vinton failing, they struck through Pikesville toward Pomeroy, but were met twelve miles west of Pomeroy by a superior force of infants. miles west of Pomeroy by a superior force of infantry, sup ported by cavalry.

The militia and squirrel hunters were arriving from

Chillicothe, Athens, and other northers sections of the State with great celerity, and Morgan's men when last heard from were greatly disconcerted and apparently alarmed at the close quarters into which they had become inveigled. Hobson, with eight thousand cavalry, was only from four to seven miles in his rear at two o'clock yeaterday afternoon, while Gen. Judah, with a cavalry force of three thousand, was not more than five miles from Morgan's front. He was unquestionably at a late hour last evening making an effort to reach the river to cross at the head of Buffington Island under cover of the night. This, it is believed, he cannot succeed in from the fact that the gunboats are distributed from a point a mile or two below Gallipolis to a similar distance above Pomeroy. and within hailing distance of each other. The opposite shore of Kentucky and Virginia is lined with infantry, eagerly watching for Morgan's approach; while an escape up the Kanawha river is out of the question. His scouts have been feeling their way from Maysville up, the last

seen of them being in the vicinity of Iront From the Cincinnati Gazette of Monday. We stated on Saturday that Morgan was then moving n the direction of Pomeroy, and was in the neighborhood of Chester. His main force reached Chester, five miles from Pomeroy, on Saturday afternoon, where he was hemmed in by our cavalry and infantry. All the roads were barricaded, and the militia had turned out in force

were barricaded, and the militia had turned out in force to impede his passage. We had Hobson moving on him from the east, Judah from the south, and White and Runkle from the north and west. The fords were all guarded by gunboats, artillery, and sharpshooters.

Morgan, finding himself in close quarters, sent out scouts to find a crossing near Buffington, as this was the only ford left him that he could possibly reach. On learning that the ford was guarded by the gunboats, and we had a strong force of sharpshooters on the island, Morgan broke up his band and they separated, each squad to take care of itself.

broke up his band and they separated, each squad to take care of itself.

One squad broke for the crossing at Buffington, followed by the battery of six pieces which Morgan brought with him. As soon as the rebels approached the river they were opened upon by the gunboats, and one hundred and fifty were killed and drowned. Our cavalry made a dash upon the force in charge of the battery and captured the whole six pieces, and killed a number of the rebels. In this skirmish we understand we lost six or seven killed. The rest of this force were repulsed and driven back.

The main force now fell back toward Belpre, and then scattered and took to the bills in squads, in the direction of Coolsville. Cols. Wolford and Shackleford, of Gen. Hobson's command, followed and succeeded in capturing one lot of five hundred and seventy-five, and another lot of two hundred and seventy-five, besides numerous small squads, making in all over one thousand prisoners. Among the prisoners taken were Col. Dick Morgan, (brother of John Morgan.) Col. Ward, and Col. Grigaby.

The latest advices at headquarters were that our cavalry were still in pursuit. Morgan's force was entirely broken up and scattered in the hills, and that the position of our forces were such that they could neither cross the Ohio nor get much further North. The prospects are good that the whole or nearly the whole of the force will be captured.

From the Cincinnati Gazette of Tuesday. We learn at General Headquarters, of the movements of John Morgan, that we have captured so far about twenty-five hundred of his force, in addition to those killed in crossing the Ohio, and in the skirmishes at Buffington,

In crossing the Ohio, and in the shirmishes at Buffington, Jackson, and near Pomercy.

Gen. Burnside received a despatch yesterday forensen amouncing that one hundred and fifteen of Morgan's men had surrendered to a force of only twenty of our men. Another despatch announced the capture of Basil Duke, the head and brains of Morgan's command. Last evening about six o'clock a despatch to Gen. Burnside announced that two companies of militia had captured seventy-one of Morgan's men. A squad of five hundred of Morgan's men, in attempting to cross the river last evening after dark, between Gallipolis and Pomercy, were captured by the First Kentucky Regiment.

So far we have taken about twenty-five hundred of Morgan's men prisoners. We have captured all his artillery, some three thousand horses, large 'numbers of pistols, revolvers, carbines, and accourtements. We have killed of Morgan's officers Col. Chemant and Col. Thomas Morgan, and have captured Col. Basil Duke, Col. Dick Morgan, and have captured Col. Alston, and Col. Grigaby. We have also killed nearly three hundred of his men. The prospecta are decidedly favorable that Morgan's entire force will be captured.

Gen. Burnside received a despatch about midnight announcing the capture of another squad of seventy of Morgan's men. It is now believed that there are not over eight hundred or one thousand of Morgan's forces left, and these will probably be captured to-day.